

Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 684

Whereas June 20, 2022, is observed as “World Refugee Day”, a global event to honor refugees around the globe and celebrate the strengths and courage of people who have been forced to flee their home country to escape conflict or persecution due to their race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group;

Whereas July 28, 2022, is the 71st anniversary of the signing of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva July 28, 1951 (and made applicable by the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York January 31, 1967 (19 UST 6223)), which defines the term “refugee” and outlines the rights of refugees and the legal obligations of states to protect them;

Whereas, in 2022, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (referred to in this preamble as “UNHCR”)—

(1) there are more than 100,000,000 displaced people who have been forced from their homes worldwide, more displaced people than ever before in recorded history, including more than 27,100,000 refugees and at least 53,200,000 internally displaced people, as of the end of 2021;

(2) 69 percent of the world’s refugees came from Syria, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan, or Burma;

(3) there have been more than 7,500,000 border crossings from Ukraine since February 24, 2022; nearly 5,000,000 refugees from Ukraine have been recorded across Europe as of June 9, 2022; and nearly 12,800,000 people were internally displaced in Ukraine as of May 5, 2022;

(4) there are an estimated 2,700,000 registered Afghan refugees in the world, of whom nearly 2,100,000 are registered in Iran or Pakistan, in addition to another 3,500,000 Afghans who are internally displaced, having fled their homes searching for refuge within the country;

(5) more than 50 percent of the population of Syria (at least 13,500,000 people) have been displaced since the start of the conflict, either across the international border or within Syria, representing the largest displacement crisis in the world today;

(6) 1 out of every 4 people of concern to UNHCR lives in the Americas, which represents an increase from 1 out of every 6 in 2018;

(7) more than 6,000,000 Venezuelans have left their home country since 2014, representing the largest exodus in Latin America’s recent history and one of the largest displacement crises in the world;

(8) children account for 31 percent of the world’s population and 41 percent of all forcibly displaced people, millions of whom are unable to access basic services, including education; and

(9) 83 percent of all refugees are hosted by developing nations and fewer than 1 percent of vulnerable refugees in need of resettlement have had the opportunity due to lack of resettlement places;

Whereas thousands of our immigrant neighbors in the United States, including people from Ethiopia, Cameroon, Haiti, Mauritania, and South Sudan, face harm if deported to their home countries due to violent crime and political instability;

Whereas refugees are major contributors to local economies and serve as critical frontline healthcare professionals and essential workers combating the COVID-19 pandemic worldwide;

Whereas welcoming the oppressed and persecuted is a core tenet of our great Nation, and the United States is home to a diverse population of refugees and immigrants who have added to the economic strengths and cultural richness of our communities;

Whereas, consistent with domestic and international law, all foreign nationals arriving in the United States, regardless of their nationality, must be given an opportunity to seek asylum;

Whereas the United States must restore a humane and functioning asylum system in order to meet its obligations under domestic and international law with respect to those fleeing persecution;

Whereas the United States supports the UNHCR in its efforts to increase protection for LGBTQI+ refugees overseas and to support their global resettlement;

Whereas the United States Refugee Admissions Program, which was established in 1980, is a lifesaving pillar of global humanitarian efforts, advances United States foreign policy goals, and supports regional host countries;

Whereas resettlement is an essential part of a comprehensive strategy to respond to refugee crises, promote responsibility sharing, and strengthen United States national security by ensuring access to legal migration pathways;

Whereas the infrastructure for the United States refugee resettlement pipeline has been dismantled, limiting access to the United States Refugee Admissions Program globally,

Whereas for the first time in recent history, following the destruction of the United States refugee resettlement pipeline, large numbers of desperate migrants from as far as Cameroon and Ukraine have sought refuge from persecution at the United States border with Mexico;

Whereas in fiscal year 2021, the United States only settled 11,500 refugees, the lowest figure since the passage of the Refugee Act of 1980, and as of May 31, 2022, the United States had only resettled 12,641 refugees in fiscal year 2022;

Whereas during the first 8 months of fiscal year 2022, only 5,070 refugees were admitted from Africa, only 1,296 refugees were admitted from Latin America and the Caribbean, and only 1,060 refugees were admitted from East Asia;

Whereas resettlement organizations and other community and faith-based groups offer support for refugees who resettle in the United States;

Whereas resettlement to the United States is available for the most vulnerable refugees who undergo rigorous security vetting and medical screening processing;

Whereas, according to New American Economy, refugees contributed an estimated \$269,100,000,000 to the national economy between 2005 and 2014, far surpassing the \$206,100,000,000 spent by the United States to assist refugees during that period; and

Whereas refugees integrate and quickly become self-sufficient by paying taxes, supporting local commerce, joining the workforce, and creating jobs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the bipartisan commitment of the United States to promote the safety, health, and well-being of millions of refugees and asylum seekers, including the education of refugee children and displaced persons who flee war, persecution, or torture in search of protection, peace, hope, and freedom;

(2) recognizes those individuals who have risked their lives working, either individually or for nongovernmental organizations and international agencies, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (referred to in this resolution as “UNHCR”), to provide lifesaving assistance and protection for people displaced around the world;

(3) reaffirms the imperative to fully restore United States asylum protections by terminating policies that deny access to asylum or externalize our asylum obligations;

(4) underscores the need for the United States Government to fully rebuild our Nation’s refugee resettlement infrastructure in order to strengthen national and regional security and encourage international solidarity with host countries; and

(5) calls upon the Secretary of State, Secretary of Homeland Security, and the United States Ambassador to the United Nations—

(A) to continue providing robust funding for refugee protection overseas and resettlement in the United States;

(B) to revive the United States’ international leadership role in responding to displacement crises with humanitarian assistance, and restore its leadership role in the protection of vulnerable refugee populations that endure gender based violence, human trafficking, persecution, and violence against religious minorities, forced conscription, genocide, and exploitation;

(C) to work in partnership with the international community to find solutions to existing conflicts and prevent new conflicts from beginning;

(D) to continue supporting the efforts of the UNHCR and advance the work of nongovernmental organizations to protect refugees and asylum seekers regardless of their country of origin, race, ethnicity, or religious beliefs;

(E) to continue to alleviate pressures on frontline refugee host countries that absorb the majority of the world’s refugees through humanitarian and development aid;

(F) to respond to the global refugee crisis by meeting robust refugee admissions goals; and

(G) to reaffirm the goals of “World Refugee Day” and reiterate the United States’ strong commitment to protect refugees and asylum seekers who live without material, social, or legal protections.

SENATE RESOLUTION 685—DESIGNATING JUNE 26, 2022 AS THE “INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING”

Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. LUJÁN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 685

Whereas the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (referred to in this preamble as “UNODC”) estimated that 275,000,000 individuals used illicit drugs worldwide in 2019, a 22 percent increase from 2010;

Whereas UNODC estimated that, globally, 36,300,000 individuals suffered from substance use disorders in 2019;

Whereas the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration reported that, in 2020, 37,300,000 individuals aged 12 or older had used an illicit drug in the United States in the past month, and 41,100,000 individuals aged 12 or older had needed substance abuse treatment in the past year;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this preamble as “CDC”) estimated that more than 107,000 individuals died from drug overdoses in 2021;

Whereas, according to the CDC, synthetic drugs, such as fentanyl and methamphetamine, are among the primary drivers of overdose deaths in the United States;

Whereas CDC data indicates that drug overdose deaths have accelerated during the coronavirus pandemic;

Whereas the National Institute of Drug Abuse estimates that illicit drug use costs the United States \$193,000,000,000 annually in healthcare costs, crime, and lost productivity;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration reports that drug trafficking fuels the drug overdose epidemic in the United States and can lead to violence in communities throughout the country and the world;

Whereas the Department of State reports that the illicit drug trade can undermine the rule-of-law and fuel corruption; and

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly established June 26 as the “International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) encourages access to prevention, treatment, and recovery programs for individuals with substance use disorders, including access to medication-assisted treatment and telehealth services;

(2) commends the efforts of law enforcement agencies and officers to detect, curtail, and prevent drug trafficking and production domestically and internationally;

(3) applauds the work of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges who work to connect individuals with a substance use disorders to treatment;

(4) supports research into treatments for substance use disorders;

(5) encourages greater international cooperation to dismantle drug trafficking organizations and transnational criminal organizations involved in the illicit drug trade;

(6) supports efforts to unravel financial networks that enable the illicit drug trade;

(7) calls on other United Nations Member States to mark the “International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking”; and

(8) designates June 26, 2022 as the “International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking”.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5099. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the “Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building”, and for other purposes.

SA 5100. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to the bill S. 2938, *supra*.

SA 5101. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2938, *supra*.

SA 5102. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5101 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2938, *supra*.

SA 5103. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5102 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 5101 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2938, *supra*.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5099. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the “Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building”, and for other purposes; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SECTION 1. JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, shall be known and designated as the “Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Courthouse and Federal Building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building”.

SEC. 2. LYNN C. WOOLSEY POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 4th Street in Petaluma, California, shall be known and designated as the “Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building”.

SEC. 3. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Bipartisan Safer Communities Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building.

Sec. 2. Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building.

Sec. 3. Short title; table of contents.

DIVISION A—MENTAL HEALTH AND FIREARMS PROVISIONS

TITLE I—CHILDREN AND FAMILY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Sec. 11001. Expansion of community mental health services demonstration program.

Sec. 11002. Medicaid and telehealth.

Sec. 11003. Supporting access to health care services in schools.

Sec. 11004. Review of State implementation of early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment services.

Sec. 11005. Pediatric mental health care access grants.

TITLE II—FIREARMS

Sec. 12001. Juvenile records.

Sec. 12002. Defining “engaged in the business”.

Sec. 12003. Use of Byrne grants for implementation of State crisis intervention programs.

Sec. 12004. Stop Illegal Trafficking in Firearms Act.

Sec. 12005. Misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

TITLE III—OTHER MATTERS

Subtitle A—Extension of Moratorium

Sec. 13101. Extension of moratorium on implementation of rule relating to eliminating the anti-kickback statute safe harbor protection for prescription drug rebates.

Subtitle B—Medicare Improvement Fund

Sec. 13201. Medicare Improvement Fund.

Subtitle C—Luke and Alex School Safety Act of 2022

Sec. 13301. Short title.

Sec. 13302. Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Evidence-based Practices.

Sec. 13303. Notification of clearinghouse.

Sec. 13304. Grant program review.

Sec. 13305. Rules of construction.

Subtitle D—Amendment on ESEA Funding

Sec. 13401. Amendment on ESEA funding.

DIVISION B—APPROPRIATIONS

DIVISION A—MENTAL HEALTH AND FIREARMS PROVISIONS

TITLE I—CHILDREN AND FAMILY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SEC. 11001. EXPANSION OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

Section 223 of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) ADDITIONAL PLANNING GRANTS FOR STATES.—In addition to the planning grants awarded under paragraph (1), as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall award planning grants to States (other than States selected to conduct demonstration programs under paragraph (1) or (8) of subsection (d)) to develop proposals to participate in time-limited demonstration programs described in subsection (d) so that, beginning July 1, 2024, and every 2 years thereafter, up to 10 additional States may participate in the demonstration programs described in subsection (d) in accordance with paragraph (9) of that subsection.”;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “September 30, 2025”; and

(ii) by striking “Subject to paragraph (8)” and inserting “Subject to paragraphs (8) and (9)”;

(B) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “that is furnished” and inserting “that is furnished by a State participating in an ongoing demonstration program under this subsection”;

(ii) in subparagraph (C)(iii)—

(I) in subclause (I), by striking “September 30, 2023; and” and inserting “September 30, 2025;”;

(II) in subclause (II), by striking “under paragraph (8)” and all that follows through the period and inserting “under paragraph (8), during the first 24 fiscal quarter period (or any portion of such period) that the State participates in the demonstration program; and”;

(III) by adding at the end the following new subclause:

“(III) in the case of a State selected to participate in the demonstration program under paragraph (9), during the first 16 fiscal quarter period (or any portion of such period) that the State participates in the demonstration program.”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting a State that participated in a demonstration